

plants, which were rather spreading and low, being wider than high. The plant looked well; the leaves were large and healthy, of good color, and seemed to be in excellent health."

For photographs of Litchi see Label Catalogue for 1915-1916 and Plant Immigrants Nos. 111 & 112.

*Lonicera maackii* (391.) A honeysuckle brought from Russia by Hansen in 1898. A cutting from original plants of this number, planted by Mr. Bisset in 1912, bloomed the following year and has bloomed each succeeding year, and now forms a beautiful, rapid-growing shrub with spreading branches and deep green leaves on the axils of which are borne the clusters of trumpet-shaped flowers which are white on first opening but rapidly turn yellow. This is certainly a precocious flowering species.

For photographs see Plant Immigrants No. 74 and the Label Catalogue for 1915-1916.

*Rheum rhaponticum* (20420.) A species of rhubarb introduced by Mr. Meyer from the Agricultural Station of Khabarovsk, Siberia, in 1907. We have just received an interesting letter from Mr. A. Merritt, Hollis, L. I., regarding this number, a portion of which is quoted below:

"A little over three years ago I asked for and had sent to me a root of Siberian rhubarb.. This turned out to be a most delicious plant of a taste much more delicate than any other rhubarb I have ever eaten or been able to secure. Another unusual feature of it was that it is almost 'sweet' enough to eat without the addition of sugar. We use only about one-sixth as much sugar to sweeten it as the ordinary rhubarb calls for under the same circumstances.

"The plant does not seem to spread, however, as does the ordinary rhubarb, and I have been afraid to make any experiments for fear of losing the one plant that I have and I am wondering whether you could tell me how to propagate from this plant and whether you could send me another root of this same rhubarb."